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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 117

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Bolivia: draft resolution

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/170 of 11 December 1987, 43/174 of 9 December 1988, 43/213 of 21 December 1988, 44/103 of 11 December 1989 and decision 43/432 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, 1990/205 of 9 February 1990 and 1990/69 of 27 July 1990 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations through enhanced multilateral co-operation in the economic, social and related fields,

Emphasizing also the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations and its secretariat support structures in the economic, social and related fields in order to enhance international economic co-operation and to promote the development of the developing countries,

Recalling the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, 1/

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/69 of 27 July 1990 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, in which the Council gave a mandate to its President to undertake broad consultations with Member States;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields; 2/

3. Stresses the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields in order to be more responsive to the needs of enhancing international economic co-operation for development and promoting the development of the developing countries;

4. Decides to reconvene, in a resumed session for a duration of two weeks in the second half of April 1991, for an in-depth consideration of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

1/ E/1988/75.

2/ A/45/714.

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REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Bolivia: draft resolution

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/170 of 11 December 1987, 43/174 of 9 December 1988, 43/213 of 21 December 1988, 44/103 of 11 December 1989 and decision 43/432 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, 1990/205 of 9 February 1990 and 1990/69 of 27 July 1990 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations through enhanced multilateral co-operation in the economic, social and related fields,

Emphasizing also the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations and its secretariat support structures in the economic, social and related fields in order to enhance international economic co-operation and to promote the development of the developing countries,

READEX FICHE

Recalling the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, 1/

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/69 of 27 July 1990 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council, in which the Council gave a mandate to its President to undertake broad consultations with Member States;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields; 2/

3. Stresses the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields in order to be more responsive to the needs of enhancing international economic co-operation and promoting the development of the developing countries;

4. Decides to reconvene, in a resumed session for a duration of one week in the second half of April 1991, for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

1/ E/1988/75.

2/ A/45/714.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Afghanistan, Albania, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan and Sudan: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988 and 44/40 A to C of 4 December 1990,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 659 (1990) of 31 July 1990, and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1990 1/ and 26 November 1990, 2/

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on

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1/ A/45/595.

2/ A/45/726.

25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982, 3/ which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989,

Reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

Considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/42 of 6 December 1989, and other resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and leasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming also the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 2/ to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

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3/ See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982, document S/15510, annex.

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. Reaffirms further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. Declares once more that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987, 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988, and 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177 of 15 December 1988 and 44/42 of 6 December 1990;

4. Considers the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982, 3/ which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. Condemns Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. Rejects all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. Deplores Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. Condemns Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. Strongly condemns the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. Considers that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matériel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. Calls once more upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. Strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. Reaffirms its call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

14. Endorses the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1990, 1/

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984, 40/168 B of 16 December 1985, 41/162 B of 4 December 1986, 42/209 C of 11 December 1987, 43/54 B of 6 December 1988 and 44/40 of 4 December 1989,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, inter alia, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

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1/ A/45/595.

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 2/ to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting also that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. Strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B, 41/162 B, 42/209 C, 43/54 B and 44/40 B;

2. Declares once more that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. Declares once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. Declares all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other occupied Arab territories to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. Determines once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. Reaffirms its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907 3/ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

3/ See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907 (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

7. Determines once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. Strongly deplores the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. Further deplores any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

10. Firmly emphasizes once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. Reaffirms once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. Determines once more that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. Calls upon all Member States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as human resources, aimed at prolonging Israeli occupation of the Arab territories or encouraging Israel to pursue its aggressive policy against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

14. Urges non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

15. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988 and 44/40 C of 4 December 1989, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, inter alia, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1990, 1/

1. Determines that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

1/ A/45/595.

2. Deplores the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Addendum

Add Senegal to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

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Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Nigeria: draft resolution

International efforts to eradicate apartheid

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in resolution S-16/1, and its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/ and the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration,

Convinced that the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment, through broad-based negotiations, of a non-racial democracy based on a new constitutional order providing for universal equal suffrage under a non-racial voters roll can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution to the problems facing the people of South Africa,

Further convinced that the policy and practice of apartheid breeds violence and its continuation would be detrimental to the vital interests of all the people of South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continuing repression of the majority population in South Africa through the apartheid system, manifested, inter alia, by detentions

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1/ A/45/22.

without trial, continued possibility of executions of political prisoners, absence of full implementation of agreements regarding the return of political exiles without restrictions and repressive provisions in the Internal Security Act,

Noting that, while some significant measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the South African authorities, including the recent repeal of the Separate Amenities Act and the lifting of the state of emergency throughout the country, continuing effort is needed to facilitate free political activity and to foster a climate fully conducive to negotiations,

Welcoming the ongoing talks between the African National Congress of South Africa and the South African authorities aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive broad-based negotiations,

Noting that the African National Congress, in an effort to contribute to an atmosphere free of violence, which is in accordance with the guidelines of the Declaration and further to the agreements set out in the Pretoria Minute of 6 August 1990, 2/ has suspended its armed activities,

Gravely concerned that the recurring violence resulting largely from the persistence of apartheid and other factors, including actions of those opposed to the democratic transformation of South Africa, poses a threat to the negotiating process,

Further noting with serious concern the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States, in particular against the Republic of Angola and the Republic of Mozambique,

Noting that the international community has generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration, and expressing its concern over any departures that have occurred from the international consensus reflected in the Declaration,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary measures aimed at the eradication of apartheid through peaceful means, in particular, by adhering to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration by maintaining the measures aimed at encouraging the South African authorities to eradicate apartheid and to promote profound and irreversible change,

1. Reaffirms its support for the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society in South Africa in which all its people, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2/ See A/44/976.

2. Takes note of Pretoria's declared commitment to abolish the apartheid system;

3. Reaffirms the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and the need for their full and immediate implementation;

4. Fully supports the efforts of the South African people to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the problems in their country through genuine negotiations, and welcomes the fact that the African National Congress and the South African régime have engaged in talks that have thus far resulted in the Groote Schuur and the Pretoria agreements aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive negotiations;

5. Calls upon the South African authorities to continue its efforts to foster the climate fully conducive to negotiations and free political activity, in particular by repealing all repressive legislation such as provisions in the Internal Security Act, by ending detentions without trial, by allowing the return of all political exiles without restrictions, and by fully implementing all agreements reached so far with the African National Congress, including the release of all remaining political prisoners;

6. Calls for a speedy and full implementation of the agreements reached so far between the South African régime and the African National Congress;

7. Welcomes the progress thus far made aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive broad-based negotiations and encourages all parties concerned, taking into account the Guidelines to the Process of Negotiations contained in the Declaration, to participate fully in future negotiations, in order to secure the adoption of a new Constitution and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

8. Calls for an immediate end to violence which has resulted largely from the continued existence of the apartheid policies, practices and structures;

9. Calls upon the South African authorities to redouble their efforts to end recurring violence by ensuring effective and impartial actions by all branches of government and all competent authorities against all those responsible for violence, including vigilante groups, and calls upon all parties concerned to contribute to the establishment of an atmosphere free of violence;

10. Considers that while the South African authorities have declared their intention to eradicate apartheid and embark on negotiations for a new Constitution, the process of change in South Africa remains at an early stage and further substantive progress needs to be made to promote the profound and irreversible change called for in the Declaration;

11. Calls upon all Governments and intergovernmental organizations to adhere strictly to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration by maintaining the measures aimed at applying pressure on the South African régime to eradicate

apartheid and to promote profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration, namely, the speedy eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a united, democratic, non-racial South Africa;

12. Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and financial institutions to use concerted and effective measures, particularly in the areas of economic and financial relations with apartheid South Africa, aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid;

13. Calls upon all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo and requests the Security Council to monitor effectively the strict implementation of the arms embargo;

14. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to render all possible assistance to the front-line States, particularly Angola and Mozambique, to enable them to reconstruct their economies, which have been devastated from years of destabilization;

15. Further appeals to all States, organizations and institutions to increase economic, humanitarian, legal, educational and other assistance and support to the victims of apartheid and to all those, including previously banned organizations, who oppose apartheid and promote a united, non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

16. Urges the international community and the Secretary-General, through the relevant United Nations agencies, to provide all possible assistance to facilitate the re-establishment of previously banned political organizations in South Africa as well as the reintegration of released political prisoners, and returning South African refugees and exiles;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Declaration and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, and further requests the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the implementation of the Declaration as well as pursuing appropriate initiatives to facilitate all efforts leading to the peaceful eradication of apartheid.

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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gabon, Haiti, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by consensus at its sixteenth special session, 1/ and its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990,

Recalling further its resolution 44/27 K of 22 November 1989, and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid 2/ and of the reports of the Secretary-General on international financial pressure on the apartheid economy of South Africa 3/ and measures to monitor sanctions undertaken by the United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental agencies, 4/

1/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

2/ A/45/22.

3/ A/45/539.

4/ A/45/670.

Gravely concerned that, in spite of recent positive developments in South Africa, the system of apartheid and most of its main pillars, namely, the Land Acts, the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Bantu Education and the Acts establishing the Tricameral Parliament and the Bantustan system, still remain intact,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and remain a most effective and necessary instrument of pressure towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country,

Strongly convinced that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains the most appropriate and effective means to bring about a peaceful end to apartheid,

Noting that Members of the United Nations and the international community have generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration and expressing its concern over any departures that have occurred from the international consensus reflected in the Declaration,

Gravely concerned that some Member States and transnational corporations have continued economic relations with South Africa, while others continue to undermine the sanctions imposed by other States, by establishing and/or increasing their trade with that country, as borne out in the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Noting with concern that sanctions and other measures adopted by the General Assembly, as well as measures introduced unilaterally by a number of States, lack co-ordination, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms,

Considering that measures taken by States individually or collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of monitoring and enforcement, and are not always addressed to those areas of the South African economy which are responsive to international pressures,

Noting with concern the recent talks between the International Monetary Fund and representatives of the South African régime and any consideration by the International Monetary Fund of loans to South Africa,

Commending those States which have not relaxed their existing measures and maintained their commitment to the international consensus expressed in the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration, whereby Member States of the United Nations decided that the international community should not relax existing measures,

1. Reaffirms that apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of humankind and a threat to international peace and security, and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate it without further delay;

2. Calls upon all States, especially those States which have increased or initiated trade, financial and other links with South Africa, in particular the leading trading partners of South Africa, as indicated in the annual report of the Special Committee, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

3. Calls upon all States to maintain existing measures aimed at applying pressure on apartheid South Africa, particularly in the following areas:

(a) Supply of all products, in particular, computer and communications equipment, technologies, skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa;

(b) Import of coal, gold and other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa;

(c) Effective withdrawal by transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions from South Africa by ceasing equity investment and by cutting off non-equity links, particularly those involving transfer of high technology and know-how;

(d) Provision of new credits and loans;

(e) Double taxation agreements with South Africa and any form of tax relief in respect of income from investments in that country;

(f) Landing and port rights to South Africa, air and sea carriers and direct air, sea and other transport links with that country;

4. Appeals to all Governments, organizations and individuals to refrain from any sports relations with South Africa and not entertain any cultural or academic links unless any particular activity in the cultural and academic fields have the intent and effect of opposing apartheid in line with United Nations policy on this matter, and to give appropriate assistance in these fields to the anti-apartheid forces and to the disadvantaged sections of South African society;

5. Urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes in South Africa, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration;

6. Urges all States to close existing loopholes in their existing measures, monitor stictly their implementation and adopt and apply, when necessary, legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

7. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the implementation of existing measures aimed at the eradication of apartheid, and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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17 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Afghanistan, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gabon, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid

Corrigendum

The revised list of sponsors of the draft resolution should read as above.

90-36145 2965Z (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Afghanistan, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gabon, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Cuba, India, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago

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90-37160 3009Z (E)

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Military collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by consensus at its sixteenth special session 1/ and its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the arms embargo, as well as other resolutions on collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 2/ and the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977, concerning the question of South Africa on its activities during the period 1980-1989, 3/

1/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

2/ A/45/22.

3/ S/21015.

Taking note with grave concern that mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 lack effective monitoring and enforcement mechanism,

Noting with appreciation the resolve and coerciveness of the Security Council in its handling of questions relating to the preservation of international peace and security,

Reiterating that the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action against apartheid,

Expressing serious concern at the increasing number of violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously continue to trade in arms with South Africa and allow South Africa to participate in international arms exhibitions,

Gravely concerned at the practice carried out by certain oil producing States whereby oil is exchanged for South African arms,

Noting with concern that South Africa's external military relations, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. Strongly deplores the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continue to violate the arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields, and calls upon those States to terminate forthwith such hostile acts and honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 421 (1977);

2. Urges all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and prohibit the supply to South Africa of all products, in particular computers and communication equipment, technological skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of that country;

3. Urges the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation and the effective monitoring of the arms embargo imposed by its resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, and consider strengthening the monitoring and the reporting of violations of the arms embargo, and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

4. Further urges the Security Council to implement the recommendations of the report of the Committee established under resolution 421 (1977) concerning appropriate measures against those States violating the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

5. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Military collaboration with South Africa

Corrigendum

The revised list of sponsors of the draft resolution should read as above.

90-36139 2966Z (E)

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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Military collaboration with South Africa

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Cuba, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Philippines

90-37166 3008Z (E)

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NATIONS

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Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Relations between South Africa and Israel

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 44/27 F of 22 November 1989,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel, 1/ and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability, 2/

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the recent production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. Condemns the collaboration of Israel with the South African régime in the military and nuclear fields;

1/ A/45/22, part II.

2/ A/45/571.

2. Reiterates its demand that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. Urges the Security Council to take appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Relations between South Africa and Israel

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

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90-37172 3010Z (E)

UNITED NATIONS

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Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Barbados and Ghana: draft resolution

Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of apartheid in sports and in particular resolution 32/105 M of 14 December 1977 by which it adopted the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports, resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and resolution 44/27 L of 22 November 1989,

Having considered the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports 1/ and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 2/

Reiterating that the sports boycott of South Africa should be maintained until profound and irreversible changes aimed at the total eradication of apartheid take place in that country,

1. Takes note of the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/45/45).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 22 (A/45/22).

2. Calls upon those States which have signed the International Conventionagainst Apartheid in Sports to ratify it and also calls upon other States to accede to it as soon as possible;

3. Commends those Governments, organizations and individual sportsmen and sportswomen who have taken action in accordance with the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa with a view to achieving the total isolation of apartheid in sports;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue issuing the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa;

5. Calls upon those international sports organizations and federations which have not yet expelled South Africa or suspended its membership to do so without further delay;

6. Calls upon all Governments and sporting organizations to maintain the sports boycott of South Africa until profound and irreversible changes take place in that country;

7. Urges Governments and the international sporting community to assist the non-racial sports movement in South Africa to redress the structural inequalities created and sustained by the apartheid State;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission against Apartheid in Sports with all needed assistance.

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Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Barbados and Ghana: draft resolution

Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Philippines

90-37178 3011Z (E)

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19 December 1990

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 3

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: amendment to the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee (A/45/674, para. 10)

At the end of the draft resolution, after the words "the Credentials Committee", add the following phrase:

, on the understanding that the credentials of the delegation of Israel do not relate to or cover the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, namely, Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Syrian Arab Golan.

90-36648 2982Z (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/45/L.44
20 December 1990

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 86

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Special emergency assistance to Haiti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/2 of 10 December 1990, and welcoming its successful implementation and results,

Conscious of the severe economic and social problems facing Haiti,

Convinced of the need to grant technical and economic assistance to Haiti in overcoming its severe economic and social problems,

1. Appeals to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies, and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of Haiti in overcoming its severe economic and social problems;

2. Expresses its determination to assist Haiti in overcoming its severe economic and social problems;

3. Decides to reconvene during the last week of February 1991 to consider the launching of a special emergency assistance programme for Haiti.

90-36825 2992Z (E)

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/45/L.44/Rev.1
21 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 86

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

Special emergency assistance to Haiti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/2 of 10 December 1990, and welcoming its successful implementation and results,

Conscious of the severe economic and social problems facing Haiti,

Convinced of the need to grant technical and economic assistance to Haiti in overcoming its severe economic and social problems,

1. Appeals to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies, and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of Haiti in overcoming its severe economic and social problems;

2. Expresses its determination to assist Haiti in overcoming its severe economic and social problems;

3. Decides to keep the question on assistance to Haiti under review and requests the Secretary-General to consult the Government of Haiti as soon as possible concerning appropriate initiatives for the launching of a special programme of emergency assistance to Haiti and to inform the Assembly on the outcome of such consultations.

90-37184 3004Z (E)